THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Wednesday, the 31st October 1962

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I. EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I regret to inform the House of the death of Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria, a former Member of the Council and a former Minister of Madras State, on the 15th October 1962.

Born on September 26, 1894, Mr. Roche Victoria had his early education at Tiruchi and Mangalore. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1946. He was the Chairman of the Tuticorin Municipal Council for over 25 years. He was a Member of the Senate of the Madras University from 1941 to 1947 and a Member of the Legislature Council from 1949 to 1952, when he was appointed as Minister for Food and Fisheries.

Sri Roche Victoria was made a Knight of Saint Gregory by His Holiness the Pope. He was President of the Tuticorin Rotary Club and was District Governor for a period. He was keenly interested in rural uplift and adult literacy. He was connected with many Trade Associations and was an active member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

I now request hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute, and I shall convey our profound sorrow to the Members of the bereaved family.

Accordingly, all hon. Members stood in silence for a minute.

II. CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. P. SUBBAROYAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is with deep regret that I have to report to the House the sudden death of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Governor of Maharashtra, at Madras, on the 6th October 1962.

Born on September 11, 1889, in an affluent and prominent Zamindari family, Dr. Paramasiva Subbaroyan took his B.A. Degree from the Madras University, B.C.L. and M.A. Degrees from the Oxford University and LL.D. Degree from the Dublin University. He was a Bar-at-Law of Inner Temple. On his return to India, Dr. Subbaroyan entered politics early in life. He attended the special Session of the Indian National Congress at

Calcutta in 1920. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1936 and was the Chief Minister of Madras from 1926 to 1930. He was returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and was the Minister for Law and Education from 1937 to 1939 and Home Minister from 1947 to 1948. He was the Ambassador of India in Indonesia from 1949 to 1951. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He was a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1954 to 1957 and was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957. He was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1959 and later in the same year, he joined the Union Cabinet as Minister for Transport and Communications, which post he held till his appointment as the Governor of Maharashtra in April 1962.

Dr. Subbaroyan was a keen sportsman as well, and he was noted for his sportsmanship both in the field of sports and in politics. He was a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club of England and took keen interest in the formation of the Indian Cricket Federation as its President. Later, he became the President of the Madras Cricket Association. In the fitness of things, he succeeded the Nawab of Bhopal as President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in 1938 and guided its destinies with conspicuous ability for eight years. He was also President of the Madras Hockey Association and the Madras Olympic Association.

Dr. Subbaroyan was an ardent patriot and a man of deep convictions. With malice to none and goodwill to all, he was affable and friendly and by his amiable disposition he endeared himself to one and all. In his death, the Nation has lost an elder statesman and an able administrator and the Motherland has sustained the loss of an ardent patriot.

I now move the following Condolence Resolution :—

'This House places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Governor of Maharashtra and a former Member of the Council and former Chief Minister of Madras and conveys its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family'.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate the Government and this House with the sentiments of sorrow so movingly expressed by you in the resolution.

Dr. Subbaroyan has been a great friend of almost every politician in Madras State and he has endeared himself by his very high and noble qualities. He entered politics with an excellent academic qualification and very high training both in law and in public affairs in England. Dr. Subbaroyan immediately made his indelible mark on the democratic system in India and he soon became recognised as the foremost parliamentarian this country has seen.

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He developed a very high sense of duty and he was one of those rare politicians in India who while differing from his opponents could still maintain excellent personal and friendly relations with other parties and people. In his own family, members differed from him politically and even though he fought against them in the elections, his personal relationship with the other members of his family was almost an ideal example for others to imitate and follow.

Dr. Subbaroyan rendered yeoman service to this country in several fields. As an administrator he was one of the ablest that the country has produced. As Ambassador of India in Indonesia, he brought credit to this country and helped to establish in the early days of Indonesian freedom a friendly feeling towards this country. As one who participated in the framing of the Constitution of this country, he showed remarkable legal abilities and his Contribution to many chapters in the Constitution could be noticed in the debates of the Constituent Assembly if we just go through them.

Dr. Subbaroyan, as you have said, Sir, was a very great sportsman. Not only was he a sportsman in the play-field, but he was a sportsman in public life also. He never hit an opponent below his belt, and maintained very high standards in public relations with other people and other parties.

I may, Sir, in conclusion say that Dr. Subbaroyan approximated to Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman. He set a noble example for the people of this country to follow. I am quite sure that the younger generation who will have opportunities of reading his life and his contribution to this country will try to emulate him in the excellent service that he rendered to this country and the exemplary way in which he lived his life.

Sir, I associate the Government and the House with the resolution and only pray that his soul may rest in peace!

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly associate myself with this resolution and also with the very fine sentiments expressed by both you and the Leader of the House. I had the honour and privilege of knowing Dr. Subbaroyan for the past 56 years. When he was a student in the Hindu High School, Triplicane, he was a pupil of the Right Hon. Mr. V. S. S. Sastri, who was then the Headmaster. From that time onwards I kept in touch with him. Though he was a great man and filled very high posts and I was a very humble person, still our relationship was very cordial. Whenever he came to Madras and whenever we happened to meet each other, we used to have very friendly talks. He had very high regard for all his friends. Dr. Subbaroyan filled many roles. He was Minister in the Madras State on three occasions. When the Swarajya Party refused to take office, he was a Minister. It was then called the Interim Ministry. Afterwards in the Congress

3-10 p.m.

Ministry, he was taken twice as Minister. Everybody unanimously agreed that he should be a Minister. In Congress Circle, we sometimes hear from reports and therefore I am stating it—there was no difference of opinion so far as his becoming a Minister of State. Both in the 1937–38 Ministry in the State and also later when he was chosen as a Union Minister, we all felt that Madras had been honoured by his having been chosen as our representative in the Union Cabinet. He did, as the Leader of the House said, yeoman service. I may also say that I was a classmate of Mrs. Subbaroyan. When she was studying in the Presidency College, he married her, and I attended her marriage. They were a loving couple. They both started public life together. Both of them were at the same time Members of the Syndicate of the Madras University. It is a very rare occurrence that both the husband and the wife are members of the Syndicate of the Madras University. In all matters their opinions were almost the same, as they ought to be in a loving couple.

Both of them were very fine people and were very social. Suavity was a characteristic in them. As the Leader of the House very finely put it, whatever may be the difference among various parties, Dr. Subbaroyan will always move with the people with his pleasing manners, so that no aerbities will ever remain with any one.

Dr. Subbaroyan, as you said, Sir, was keen in sports, and he greatly loved cricket, the national game of our Commonwealth. India is as much enthusiastic for cricket as England or Australia. He was a keen sportsman, and that sportsman instinct he brought to bear upon all matters, political, social, or other.

On the language question, Dr. Subbaroyan's views were very sober and worthy of the nation. I would say that he was a patriotic Indian while at the same time a true Tamilian—a combination to be devoutly wished for. He was a typical example of a person who, born in Tamil culture and lived in Tamil culture, had a burning sense of patriotism for the whole of India. He stood for the whole of India. He volunteered his services at the time of the great national struggle for freedom. Though highly qualified both in India and abroad and though he could have had a very good practice in the profession, he did not care for it. Both he and his wife joined the ranks of public workers. He was one of the most enlightened and unselfish public workers that we have ever known in India. Therefore it is he commanded immense popularity among all sections of our people. He was no sectarian. He had no narrow outlook. His friendship was with all communities and all people, and his views were very sober. He always expressed his views moderately. When he came here with the Language Commission, all of us gave evidence before that Commission. He stood for our regional languages while he was also for Hindi being the national language of our country. His views on all matters were very sober and sound so that none could ever charge

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him with saying something about which he had not made reflection. He used to express his views in a very sober manner and was one of our typical politicians. As the Leader of the House stated, he was a great parliamentarian in the highest sense of the term.

Above all, Dr. Subbaroyan was gentle, and in the language of Shakespeare, the elements so mixed in him that Nature may stand before the world and say 'This was man'. So was Dr. Subbaroyan. We all heard of his passing away with immense grief. His death is a great loss especially at this juncture. We have been deprived of his wise guidance and sage counsel. May his soul rest in peace.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now request hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect, and pass the resolution unanimously.

The Resolution was passed *nem con.* all the Members standing in silence for two minutes.

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT-*re.* DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. today, the following programme of business has been decided :—

1st November 1962	1 Government Resolution on the Chinse aggression. 2 Non-official Resolutions.
2nd November 1962	1 The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1962. 2 The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1962. 3 The Madras Local Authorities (Extension of Term of Office of Members) Bill, 1962. 4 Ratification of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962. 5 Ratification of the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.
3rd November 1962	Other Government Bills.

The Council will meet at 3 p.m. on all days, and adjourn *sine die* on the 3rd November 1962.

The House will now adjourn as a mark of respect to the late Dr. P. Subbaroyan and meet again at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.